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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME VII.

POETRY.

YE ANCIENT WAGONER.

Being a Mourning Ballad on Bed Roads.

BY MUG.

He was an ancient wagoner,
Who met us on the street,
With a "blacksnake" of calibre
Full twenty feet in sweep.

He with one hand raised a finger—
The other held us tight—
Said he: "Pray thee with me linger,
I'll a story tell to-night.

"For my wagon hez gone under—
My mules are berrid deep;
And beneath the sunken plunder
My wife does calmly sleep.

"Twuz the tother side of Plat Creek,
This axident occurred—
And even now I hear her shriek,
Ez she went overboard.

"With one wild plunge into a hole,
Went them air-cused mools,
And tuk my wife—God rest her soul—
Them tarmal long-ored fools!

"An' that she lies—oh, croft fate!

"An' that the mools lie too—
An' that's the wagon, four by eight—
An' that's the plunder too!

"Full fifty feet in that air hole,
They at the bottom lay;
An' though I tried the longest pole,
I've fished in vain all day!"

To comfort him, we whisper'd then:

"It was an awful slip;
You've lost your wife, you've lost your team,
But still have left your whip!

"And money'll buy another team—
And money'll buy a wife—
The greatest ills, I've often seen.
Great blessings prove in life."

"Y-a-a-s," stranger, said my aneclent friend,
With quite a puzzled look;

"But when Jane met her sudint end,
She tuk my pocketbook!"

All married men on muddy roads,
For holes should careful look,
And if their wives are with their loads,
They should hold the pocketbook.

STORY TELLER.

WINNIE'S FORTUNE.

The handsome dining room in the
Mayberry mansion was all a glitter
with floods of gaslight and the general
glow of the fire—for Mr. Mayberry
was a very "queer" man according to
his wife's opinion, and this fancy of
his to have nasty ashy fires all over
the splendid mansion before the weather
became cold enough was one of his
"eccentric freaks," as Mrs. Mayberry
called it, with a curl of her lip, a toss
of the head and smile almost of contempt
directed at the pale, hearty,
honest-faced old gentleman, who had
married her for her pretty face ten
years ago, when he was an immensely
rich widower with his handsome half-
grown son for a not very undesirable
encumbrance.

They were sitting around the
handsome table discussing their seven
o'clock dinner, with the solemn butler
and his subordinate in silent, obsequious
attention—these three Mayberrys,
father, son and the haughty well-
dressed lady who was wearing a
diced frown of displeasure on her face—
a frown she had barely power to
restrain from degenerating into a ver-
bal expression of anger while the ser-
vants were in waiting and which as the
door finally closed on them, leaving
the little party alone over the wine
and nuts, burst forth impetuously:

"I declare Mr. Mayberry, it is too
bad! I have gone over the list of in-
vitations you have made, and to think
there is not one—not one of our
set among them, and such a horrid
lot of people as you have named."

Mr. Mayberry sipped his wine con-
tentedly.

"I told you didn't I, Marguerite,
that it was my intention to give an
old-fashioned dinner? And by that I
meant, and mean those to whom it
will be a cause of thankfulness. As
to making a grand fuss, and seeing
around our table only the people to
whom a luxurious dinner is only an
every day occurrence—I shall not do
it. And as to the guests on my list
being 'horrid' and 'common,' you are
mistaken, my dear. None of them
have any worse failing than poverty.

There is not a 'common' vulgar person
among the whole ten names on that
paper."

She knew from experience that, kind
and indulgent as her husband was,
there were times when he suffered no

appeal from his decision, and this was
one of those times.

"We will have dinner ordered for
twelve o'clock, as it used to be when
I was a boy. We will have roast tur-
key with cranberry sauce and mashed
potatoes and turnips, boiled onions
and celery, all on the table once. For
desert, pie, cheese and cider and noth-
ing more. Marguerite shall I give the
order to Lottor, or will you attend
to it?"

Mrs. Mayberry twisted her diamond
rings almost roughly.

"Oh, don't ask me to give such an
insane order to him! I have no wish
to appear as a laughing stock before
my servants, Mr. Mayberry. It will
be as severe a strain on my endurance
as I am capable of to be forced to sit
at a table with such people as the
Hursts, and the Masons, and that Thyr-
za Green and her lame brother, and
that little old Wilmington and his
grand-daughter, and—"

Mr. Mayberry interrupted gently:

"Old Mr. Wilmington was a friend
of mine before he went to India. Since
he came home with his son's orphan
daughter he has lived in such obscur-
ity—comfortable though plain, for
Winnie earns enough as daily govern-
ess, to support them both cheaply—
that I regard him as more worthy
than ever—Ernest my boy, I shall de-
pend upon you to help entertain our
guests, and especially at the table, for
I shall have no servants about to scare
them out of their appetites."

And Mr. Mayberry dismissed the
subject.

...

"Would I like to go? Oh! grandpa,
I should! Will we go do you
think?"

The little wizened old man looked
fondly at her over his steel-rimmed
glasses.

"So you'd like to accept Mr. May-
berry's invitation to dinner, eh, Winnie?
You wouldn't be ashamed of your
old-fashioned grandfather, eh?"

...

"And you are sure it isn't his mon-
ey you are after, eh?"

She did not take umbrage at the
sharp question.

"I am at least sure it isn't my money
he is after, grandpa," she returned
laughing and patting his cheek.

"Yes; you are at least sure of that;
there, I hear the young man coming
himself! Shall I go, Winnie?"

It was the "young man himself,"
Ernest Mayberry, with a shadow of
deep trouble on his face as he came
up to Winnie and took her hand, then
turning to the old gentleman:

"Until an hour ago I thought this
would be the proudest, happiest hour
of my life, sir, for I should have asked
you to give me Winnie for my wife.

Instead I must be content to tell you
how dearly I love her, and how pa-
tiently and hard I will work for her
to give her the home she deserves—

because, Mr. Wilmington, this morn-
ing the house of Mayberry and
Thurston failed, and both families are
beggars!"

"Proud of you, indeed, my child, no
matter what you wear. Yes, we'll go."

And thus it happened that among
the ten guests that sat down at Josiah
Mayberry's hospitable, overflowing
board that cold, blue-skied day, Winnie
Wilmington and the little, old man
were two—and two to whom Ernest
Mayberry paid more devoted attention
than even his father had asked
and expected.

Of course it was a grand success—

all excepting the cold hauteur on Mrs.

Mayberry's aristocratic face, and that
was a failure, because no one took the
least notice of it, so much more pow-
erful were the influences of Mr. May-
berry's and Ernest's courteous, gentle,
manly attentions.

"I only hope you are satisfied," Mrs.

Josiah said with what was meant to
be a withering sarcasm, after the last

guest had gone and she stood a mo-
ment before the fire; "I only hope

you are satisfied—particularly with

the attention Ernest paid to that young

woman—very unnecessary attention

indeed!"

Mr. Mayberry rubbed his hands to-
gether briskly.

"Satisfied? Yes; thankful to God

I had it in my power to make them

forget their poverty for only one little

hour. Did you see little Jimmy Hurd's

eye glisten when Ernest gave him the

second triangle pie? Bless the young-
sters' hearts, they won't want any-
thing to eat for a week!"

"I was speaking of the young wo-
man who"—Mrs. Mayberry was icily

severe, but her husband cut it short.

"So you were—pretty little thing

as ever I saw. A lady-like, graceful

little girl, with eyes beautiful enough

to excuse the boy for admiring her."

"The boy! You seem to have for-
gotten your son is twenty-three—old

enough to fall in love with and marry

even a poor, unknown girl, you were

quixotic enough to invite to your ta-
ble."

"Twenty-three? So he is. And if

he wants to marry a beggar and she

is a good, virtuous girl, why not?"

A little gasp of horror and dismay

was the only answer of which Mrs.

Mayberry was capable.

...

"Grandpa!"

"Winnie's voice was so low that

Mr. Wilmington only just heard it

when he looked up he saw the girl's

crimson cheeks and her lovely droop-
ing face.

"Yes, Winnie, you want to tell me

something?"

She went up behind him, and lean-
ed her hot cheek caressingly against

his, her sweet, low voice whispering

her answer:

"If my son had a fortune at com-
mand, as I thought he had yesterday

at this time, I would say, God speed

you in your wooing of Winnie Wil-
mington. As it is, for the girl's sake

I disapprove."

"So you haven't a pound over and

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RAILROAD PASSES.

One who does much of his railroad
traveling by means of free passes has
asked our opinion, in case he should,
while thus riding in the cars, receive
an injury or injuries, through the agency
of a railroad accident, whether the
company would be responsible for the
payment of damages incurred by his
injuries. A recent issue of the New
York Sun contains a somewhat lengthy
editorial relating to the subject, to
copy which our space does not admit,
but we give a few short extracts.

Ought there to be any privilege on
the part of railway corporations to
slay or maim those who travel
gratuitously on their lines? This ques-
tion is suggested by the recent case
of the Grand Trunk Railroad against
Stevens, in the Supreme Court of the
United States. Railroad companies
recognize that it is useless any longer
to seek immunity for the negligent
killing or wounding of passengers who
pay for being carried. They still en-
deavor, however, to exempt themselves
from liability for negligence toward
free passengers. This is commonly
done by means of a statement or sup-
plication upon the pass or free ticket.
It usually recites that by the accept-
ance and use of the ticket, the recipi-
ent assumes all risk of accident, and
exonerates the corporation from liability
for any negligence resulting in inj-
ury to the passenger's person or prop-
erty.

The asserted right on the part of
common carriers to protect themselves
by contract against legal liability for
their negligence, in the case of personal
injuries inflicted upon passengers
traveling gratuitously, is not yet es-
tablished in American jurisprudence.

The tendency of recent decisions
in that tribunal [The United States
Supreme Court] has been to insist
upon a right of public control, for the
common good, over individuals or cor-
porations which enter into employ-
ments or devote their property to uses
in which the public has an interest."

The opinion [of a certain Judge] leaves little room for doubt as to what
will be the ultimate disposition of that
question in the Supreme Court of the
United States."

Here we have some of the views on
such matters of one of the most able
editors of the period, as he is enabled
to found them on his observations.

As to our opinion on such matters,
no such cases at law have come under
our immediate notice. What the de-
cision of the higher courts of the land
would be in case a person should be
injured by railroad accident while en-
joying a gratuitous ride, we cannot
tell, for we are neither judge nor jury
nor a disciple of Blackstone. This
thing is, however, certain: railroad
companies which do not pay without
law, usually intend to go to the end
of the law before they do pay, and, in
the case referred to, we would not ad-
vise the enquirer or anybody else to go
to law with them unless their pockets
are broad and deep, and they are will-
ing to take the chances of at last be-
ing defeated.

The question of moral right may
now be placed in antagonism to that
of legal right—if it is allowed that
there is anything legally right about
it, which seems to have not yet been
fully determined, and we infer that, at
most, but few of our readers would
like to be at the enormous expense of
making it a test case—and moral
law would revolt at engaging in civil
law with one's benefactor of that kind.
We know of no moral obligation that
would compel a railroad company to

carry a passenger free and at the same
time take the risk of insuring the life
and limbs of him who holds the free
pass. We take it for granted that rail-
road companies are parts and parcels
of common humanity, and that they
do not run their coaches with a view
of converting them into slaughter pens;
and when accidents to passengers do
occur, it is sometimes through the
negligence of the company, but not
often, if ever, by design or premeditation.
The good name, reputation and
financial policy, at least, even if there
are no higher promptings—the safe
carrying of the living freight—are suf-
ficient motives for railroad companies
to avert all accidents on trains, as far
as lies within their power.

Whatever might be the final deci-
sion in such a case after going to the
end of the law for the sake of obtaining
satisfaction, every man who accepts
of a railroad pass in a party to the
bargain that the company assumes
no liabilities for injuries which the
recipient may chance to receive. The
bargain is a fair one, and if he of free-
riding proclivities does not wish to abide
by it, he had better return it to the
company, unused, and pay for his
ride like other people.

Because a railroad company invites
a friend or any one else to take a free
ride, we know of no good reason why
it should be asked to insure the life
and limbs of the recipient of such a
favor. If a man feels generous and
friendly enough towards another to
make him a present of a kitten or pup-
py, it would not be just to ask him to
warrant the old cat or dog not to
scratch nor bite; and if he should feel
so magnanimous as to give his friend
five or ten dollars in money, he is un-
der no obligations, moral at least, to
throw his heart's big door wide open
and give him a fast horse or a very
productive farm. If a gentleman invites
a friend to dinner (fashionable hour),
and a lamp or coal gas explodes and injures
his friend, it would be hardly fair to ask him to divide his
property with him on that account;
or if, through the carelessness or
treachery of domestics, he should eat
of poisonous food, and his life be sac-
rificed, it could not be expected that the
hospitable entertainer would settle
an annuity upon the unfortunate victim's
family of ten thousand dollars a
year.

Before us lies a copy of the above
work, written by P. A. Emery, M. A.
D. of Chicago, published by M. A.
Emery & Son, Chicago, Ill. The book
contains 72 pages of reading matter,
and the table of contents represents
five different subjects, each of which is,
in its various details, well ventilated
by the author. This little work contains
many facts and figures of interest
to all, and it may be had of the author
or the publishers.

HONOR IN HIS OWN LAND.

Says Conley in his recently-issued
work, *The History of New York State*,
"The day has passed when the bene-
factors of humanity were allowed to live in
ignominious poverty—their sac-
rifices, their labors, unrecompensed.
To-day, the benefactors of the people
—the men who devote their lives and
energies to the interests of humanity
—these are the men whom the world
delights to honor, and whom it rewards
with princely fortunes. As an earnest
worker for the welfare of his fellow-
men, Dr. R. V. Pierce has won their
warmest sympathy and esteem. While
seeking to be their servant only, he
has become a prince among them. Yet
the immense fortune lavished upon
him by a generous people he hoards
not, but invests in the erection and es-
tablishment of institutions directly
contributive to the public good, the
people thus realizing, in their liberal
patronage, a new meaning of that
beautiful Oriental custom of casting
bread upon the waters. Noted in both
public and private life for his unswerv-
ing integrity and all those sterling
virtues that enoble manhood, Dr. Pierce
ranks high among those few men,
whose names the Empire State is justly
proud to inscribe upon her roll of
honor. Ambitious, yet moved by an
ambition strictly amenable to the
most discriminating and well balanced
judgment, his future career promises
to be one of unparalleled activity and
usefulness, ably supplementing the
work he has already accomplished, by
a life at once noble in effort, enviable in
its grand results." While Dr. Pierce's
genius and energy have won for him
so enviable a position on the records of
a nation, having been elected Senator
by an overwhelming majority, his
justly celebrated Household Remedies
have gained for him a yet more desir-
able place in the hearts of a grateful
people. His Golden Medical Liscov-
ery and Favorite Prescription have
brought health and happiness to ten
thousand households.

RULES FOR HEALTH.

Never go to bed with cold or damp
feet; always toast them by the fire
ten or fifteen minutes before going to
bed.

When going from a warm atmos-
phere into a colder one, keep the
mouth closed, so that the air may be
warmed by its passage through the
nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather,
especially after having taken a slight
degree of exercise, and always avoid
standing upon ice or snow, or where
the person is exposed to a cold wind.

After exercise of any kind, never
ride in an open carriage nor near the
window of any car for a moment. It
is dangerous to health, an even life.

Never take warm drinks and then
immediately go out in the cold air.

Merely warm the back by a fire and
never continue keeping the back ex-
posed to heat after it has become com-
fortably warm. To do otherwise is
debilitating.

When hoarse, speak as little as pos-
sible until it is recovered from, else
the voice may be permanently lost, or
difficulties of the throat be produced.

Never begin a journey until the
breakfast has been eaten.

Keep the back—especially between
the shoulder-blades—well covered;
also the chest well protected.

Never lean with the back upon any-
thing that is cold.

Never omit regular bathing; for in-
less the skin is in an active condition
the cold will close the pores and favour
congestion or other disease.

In sleeping in a cold room, establish
the habit of breathing through the
nose, and never with the mouth open.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items
that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to asso-
ciations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the
benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and
readers will keep us supplied with items for this
column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer*.

DAVID SMITH and his wife, of McCleary, Pa.,
moved to Bradocks, Pa., last January.

ONE of the little girls at the Colorado Institu-
tion has been sick, but she has recovered.

A dramatic entertainment delighted the pupils
of the Ohio Institution on Feb. 22d.

There had a masquerade and lots of fun at the
Minnesota Institution on Washington's birthday.

A Minnesota Institution pupil has drawn a
very creditable front elevation of his school build-
ing.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY addressed the pupils of the
Wisconsin Institution lately, on her favorite sub-
ject.

ACCORDING to an exchange, a deaf and dumb
girl of Elmira has refused sixty-four offers of
marriage.

The Masquerade at the Minnesota Institution,
Feb. 22d, wound up with coffee and popcorn in the
superintendent's rooms.

ON Wednesday and Friday evenings during
Lent the services and sermons in St. Ann's are
interpreted for deaf-mutes.

AN ADDRESS by Right Rev. G. T. Bedell
D. D., Bishop of Ohio.

Local Paragraphs.

A cheese factory is being built at
South Mexico.

GEORGE WEBB has lately been west
on business.

MISS NELLIE TULLER has been quite
sick for several days.

MRS. A. N. BENEDICT has been quite
sick for a few days past.

EX-JUDGE HUNTINGTON, of Pulaski,
was in town last Saturday.

HARRY ADAMS, of Plank Road, was
in town, recently, spending a few days
with Mr. and Mrs. Elias Burdick.

MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON and her children,
of Illinois, are at her father's, C. L.
Webb's. They arrived last Friday.

ELGIN TUBBS, of this town, has en-
gaged to go as watchman, this season,
on a propeller of the Chicago and Du-
luth line.

ALPHA PHI SOCIETY gave a very fine
maple sugar festival last Friday night
in the basement of the Universalist
Church. The receipts, we hear, were
\$14, and a very pleasant evening was
enjoyed.

THE FOLLOWING named officers were
elected at our charter election held
March 19th: President, George H.
Goodwin; Trustee, Capt. Nelson Ames;
Treasurer, George M. Butler; Collector,
A. N. Benedict.

A large collection of sympathizing
friends and relatives met at the
Universalist Church, in this village, at 2
p. m., Thursday, March 21st, to attend
the funeral of Mrs. Joseph Simons.
The sermon was preached by Rev. A.
L. York, of this village.

OUR FRIEND CLARK PLUMLEY, of the
Independent office, who has been
somewhat unwell for several days, was
taken suddenly worse and fainted
so the bull broke his chain and turned
on him. By the interposition of
Providence his daughter, a deaf-mute,
happened to come that way, and look
into the bull-house—her notice having
been attracted by seeing the door lie
open; and there, at the instant her eyes
rested on the interior, she saw her aged
father tossed high in the air above the
bull's head. When he fell on the ground,
the bull gored him with his horns, pawed
him with his feet, and raged with fury.
The daring girl—the poor
deaf-mute—did not hesitate for an instant,
but with most surprising presence
of mind rushed to the rescue.

THE FUNERAL of Mrs. ELDRIDGE JONES,
of BUTTERFLY, was held at the house of
her father, Mr. GRIFFIN, in this village,
on Thursday afternoon, March 21st.
There was a large attendance. The
sermon was preached by Rev. J. H.
McGahan, pastor of the Baptist Church
of this village.

REV. L. N. STRATTON, of SYRACUSE,
preached at PRATTVILLE on the morning
and evening, and at TEXAS in the after-
noon, of Sunday, March 17th. Mr.
Stratton was a resident and pastor at
Prattville for five years, and officiated
at TEXAS at the same time, and his
services were highly appreciated.

REV. A. P. BURGESS, wife and child,
of NEWARK, N. J., were in town last
week. Mr. Burgess officiated at the
wedding ceremony of Mr. Gridley,
of Hastings, and Miss LILLIE HEAD, which
took place at the house of the bride's
father, Mr. O. W. Head, at Prattville,
Wednesday evening, March 20th.

THE MAPLE SUGAR FESTIVAL and
SOCIAL of the Universalist Society, which
was held in EMPIRE HALL, last Thursday
evening, was a very enjoyable affair.
The refreshments were excellent,
the music was fine, and the dancing
was very much enjoyed. The music
was furnished by LUMAN THOMPSON,
ORVILLE WHITNEY, WILLIS HUNTINGTON
and THEODORE WEBB.

C. T. CROFT, of this village, has re-
moved his stock of goods to Little
Falls, where himself and family will
make their future home and he will con-
tinue his trade in the boot and shoe
line. During Mr. Croft's residence
of about one year in this village he
has done a heavy business in his
branch of trade, and by his fair and up-
right style of business has won the
respect and esteem of all with whom he
had intercourse. We wish him a large
trade, and himself and family much
happiness in their new home.

EDWARD CARSWELL, the inimitable, of
OTTAWA, CAN., delivered one of his
temperance lectures Wednesday evening,
March 20th, at the M. E. CHURCH, in this village. A fair sized
audience listened with almost breathless
suspense, accompanied by great
laughter, to his witty anecdotes interspersed
with matter-of-fact remarks on the
temperance subject. MEXICO TENT OF
RECHABITES were present in regalia.

REV. J. Q. ADAMS, of the PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, opened the proceedings with
prayer, and REV. DR. CROSS, of the EPISCOPAL
CHURCH closed them with the benediction.
MR. CARSWELL lectured in
OSWEGO Thursday evening, at Collo-
SOCIETY, and FRIDAY evening, and at PARISH SATUR-
DAY evening.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT of the
VILLAGE, MR. GEORGE H. GOODWIN, pro-
vided a bountiful entertainment at EM-
PIRE HALL the evening succeeding our
charter election, March 19th, for all
the voters, and many others in the
village, irrespective of party or politics,
who desired to partake of his generosity.
We were not present, but learn that a
large number partook of one of DILLON'S
best suppers. Free smoking at the bar, (but no liquor,) was also largely
indulged in at Mr. GOODWIN'S expense.

THE HELICOPTER band furnished the music.
MR. GOODWIN is one of our most
honored citizens, and it is thought that
he will fill his position with credit to
himself and satisfaction to the tax-payers
of the corporation. We congratulate
Mr. GOODWIN on the occasion of his
election to the honorable, but not very
lucrative, office of President of this
village.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT of the HALIFAX IN-
STITUTION for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year
1877, is at hand. The fly-leaf of the pamphlet
contains a beautiful view of the building, which
is, apparently, a very fine structure. This school
is under the management of J. SCOTT HUTTON, M.
A., principal, assisted by one female and two
male teachers, viz: Miss GEORGIANA LEZAN, Mr.
JOHN C. TUPPER and Mr. JOHN LOGAN. The
matron, MRS. VINECOVE, over sees the household af-

tally disguised, and their talk, we are
told, was assisted by the use of a speaking-
trumpet. A voice from within re-
plied that no such man was present.
This assertion was flatly contradicted

Correspondence.

Although our columns are open for the publicity of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Mr. Editor:—To the writer it is surprising that the relative merits of male and female teachers in the deaf and dumb institutions of the country are never discussed in the *Annals* and other journals of education. Is it because the disparity is too plain to need any comment? Or is it because of the courtesies extended to the weaker sex that an attack on them is beneath the dignity of the opposite sex?

In view of the great responsibility of the profession it is but just that they should receive an honorable and impartial criticism, irrespective of any deference paid them. They are in the profession side by side with the males, and equal results are expected from them.

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

PROFESSOR JOB TURNER VISITS THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

My Dear Mr. Rider:—I wish you knew how much I have enjoyed my visit to this noble institution. I do not desire to leave here this morning without writing you a letter about this place and institution.

Last Wednesday afternoon I bade good-bye to beautiful Charlotte, N. C., and got off at Spartanburg Court House, four miles from this institution, after a very rapid ride on the Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line Railroad. The cars run like lightning, and are as well equipped as the best at the North.

We passed in full sight of King's Mountain, where there was a battle between the Americans, under Davidson, Alexander and others, and the British, under Col. Ferguson, in 1778, or '79. The Colonel was killed in the battle, and buried on the spot. A monument has been erected over the spot. How long it has been standing there is unknown to me. Crowder's Mountain, near King's, is the actual place of the fight. Lord Cornwallis called it the Hornet's Nest.

We next passed within three miles of Cowper's Battle Field which is now grown with pine trees.

On my arrival at Spartanburg Court House I met a buggy, which had been sent to take me to the institution. On reaching this institution I was very warmly welcomed by Mrs. Walker, in the name of her husband, the principal, whose business, of vital importance to this institution, had called him to Columbia, S. C., the day before.

Afterwards Mrs. Walker handed me a note from Mr. Walker, in which he said: "I have directed that you be received and entertained as the guest of the institution by its officers."

I soon became acquainted with Prof. J. M. Hughston, a deaf-mute teacher, and all the other officers. I have enjoyed their nice company so much that I wish I could remain with them longer, but I must now go to my duties. They say they would be glad to have me remain with them longer. They have been very kind to me. They are all pure natives of South Carolina.

Mr. Walker, the principal, returned here from Columbia last Thursday, and told me that he was glad to meet me and welcome me to this institution. I have had a very pleasant home here for about five days, during which time I have often visited all the classes, and found them intelligent.

I had the great pleasure of seeing my old fellow pupil, Robert P. Rogers, formerly of Maine, whom I had not seen for forty-two years. He told me that I looked so much changed that he could not have recognized me anywhere. He is still doing well: that is he still drives an honest peg. He has a fine family of five children, two sons and three daughters. He owns a farm of one hundred acres, which enables him to support himself and family comfortably. I have had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Rogers, formerly Miss Sarah Holmes, a graduate of the American Asylum.

The only real excuse for the female element, now so extensively employed in the profession, is the fact that they can be hired for less pay than the males—which is no evidence at all of their superiority. If they were burdened with the same care and duties of a family that a man is they would not, and could not, accept the mere songs they now receive. If they demanded the same salaries paid to the men, the latter would receive the preference as an alternative, thus scouting the idea of their superior qualities.

The almighty dollar rules, instead of merit, and the intellectual and moral standard of the mute is lowered thereby. Again, great responsibility rests with the principal as regards his attitude with the Board of Trustees. If he loves his salary more than his work he will yield to the encroachments of men who are ignorant of their duties and need to be instructed and boldly resisted.

Constant changes in an institution, unsettle its authority and dignity more than anything else, and especially so when it is confined to the department of instruction. Such changes will be most prominent in the female element. A female teacher, by reason of her natural relation in life, is the imper-

sonation of no authority in an institution, and the fact of her presence furnishes a pretext for all manner of insubordination. Her constant calls on the principal, in cases of discipline, detracts from her own influence and courts deception and invasion.

Physically constituted, woman is the emblem of weakness and dependence, and man that of strength, endurance and independence; and, as the peculiarity of the modus operandi produces great strain upon the nervous system, the former cannot endure the work to any lasting, available results.

In investigating this evil we find that its origin is an unhappy one. The responsibility lies at the door of our law-makers, who are ignorant of the true theory of education, and who, under a false notion of economy, twist the appropriations to mere nothingness.

X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The base ball season was opened on the 9th inst., by a match game between the Kendalls and the Eagles of this city, in which the former won by a score of 15 to 7. This game, the first of the season, was witnessed by quite a large crowd, whose curiosity was attracted hither by the rumored strength of our club. It must be understood that when the Kendall Base Ball Club is mentioned, the first nine, with a few substitutes, is only meant; the second nine has separated itself from the club and adopted another name—that of the Gallaudet Base Ball Club. So there are two rival nines in the college, each having nothing in common, except the reputation of the college at heart, and a determination of the one to beat the other by an overwhelming score. The Kendall Base Ball Club, being an older organization, has the choice of the best players on the grounds, and as matter of course, one would think they could easily enough keep the other nine down, but only last week the Gallaudets beat them by a score of 16 to 12.

This defeat at the hands of an inferior nine had the effect of arousing the war spirit of the Kendalls, who retrieved their disgrace the next day by the heavy score of 26 to 1. It was agreed on all hands that the old nine never played better, never made fewer errors and exhibited so much brilliant fielding. The Gallaudets were put on their mettle, but they got out in quick succession. In one inning they were sent to the field without having scored one run, by a splendid exercise of triple play on the part of the Kendalls. This victory of the Kendalls was nothing more than what was expected from their superior prowess and experience over the other nine, but I cannot help remarking that they must be hard up for victories, if they crowded so loudly over such a one, as they did, in writing an account of their absurd triumph to several deaf-mute papers, declaring this was one of the best games ever played on the college grounds—a game in which the odds were greatly in their favor, and in which, as every one can see at a glance, the score was very large. How absurd to be pluming themselves over so easily won a victory!

At the semi-annual meeting of the Kendall Base Ball Club, held on the 9th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, D. A. Simpson, '78; Vice-President, J. F. Donnelly, '83; Secretary, Robert King; Treasurer, F. W. Bigelow; Field Officers, D. A. Simpson, Manager; Acting Captain, A. D. Bryant; Scorer, J. L. Sansom, '80.

The list of players are as follows: Bryant, P.; King, C.; Grifin, 1st Base; Kelly, L. F.; Leigler, C. F.; Bigelow, R. F.; Carter, S. S.; Connolly, 3d Base; Donnelly 2d Base.

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Last week Friday the students were regaled with an intellectual treat in the shape of a lecture from Prof. Fay, who possesses the happy faculty of making whatever subject he deals with interesting and attractive. He drew a full house. Louis the Fourteenth was the topic chosen, and, as the lecturer went from point to point in his history, describing his inner life, manners and morals, the delusive glory of the Sun King, as he was styled by his dizzled subjects, grew

dim and faded from our eyes. When we arrived at that part of his domestic history, in which all his silly customs and ceremonies,—which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance—were exposed to our view, every young America of us felt only contempt for the false glitter of divinity that hedged the king. This king derived most of his spurious fame from the brilliant coterie of authors, statesmen, poets and preachers, of world-wide fame, such as La Fontaine, Colbert, Corneille, Racine and Bossuet, that clustered around his court.

Yours sincerely,

JOB TURNER

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NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE NOTES.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1878.

OUR BURLSEQUE LEGISLATURE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ASYLUMS.

(From the *Cleveland Leader*.)

THE REWARD THAT SUPERINTENDENT FAY GETS.

The Ohio Legislature of 1878 is notorious for its short-sightedness—strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel, or to use a vulgar translation—"strained at a gate and swallowed a saw-mill." With the avowed intention of reorganizing certain State institutions, it has fixed its clutches on the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in a manner that involves the removal of its Superintendent, Prof. G. O. Fay, to whose excellent management is, in a large measure, due the present flourishing condition of that great and well-known institution. The prospective removal of Professor Fay is the probable reward which he seems likely to receive for his many years of unceasing care, toil and anxiety, at the unusually low compensation of \$1,200 a year, while he has been exerting himself without stint to bring the management of the institution to its present status, almost akin to perfection, at the lowest possible expense to the State consistent with the health and comfort of his scholars. This is the way in which the Ohio Legislature remembers and rewards one of the greatest benefactors of the State. The gods deliver us from the rewards of such parsimonious folly. The present per capita expense of maintaining the pupils of the institution is only \$196—much lower than that of any other deaf-mute school in the land—yet the legislature, not content to let well enough alone, inauguates a plan of still further reducing the expenses of the institution by diminishing the comforts of the inmates, under the pretext of effecting a saving to the State. Apparently they would prefer to let the institution sink into oblivion rather than appropriate a reasonable amount for its maintenance. The friends of Prof. Fay are cheered by the consoling thought that there are several positions open for him where his labor would be duly appreciated.

Interesting to Our Subscribers.

Elsewhere in our paper we have a "new departure" to which we invite the special attention of our readers. In plain terms we have inaugurated a sort of mutual aid plan for the benefit of our subscribers and the *JOURNAL* conjointly. In order to increase our circulation, we make the proposition stated in another part of our paper, and, provided not less than three hundred new subscribers are obtained on the mutual benefit plan, we shall make it valid, and bind ourselves to perform our part of the contract to the very letter of the proposition; but should, however, there be a failure to procure the requisite three hundred new names (and we don't object to more than that number on the same plan,) of course the offer will, at the end of the first year, be null and void, and the offer will be discontinued. But we think, if our friends put forth their efforts, there can be no failure to get the number of names desired, as we intend to not only keep the *JOURNAL* up to its present standard, but to make it better each succeeding year as a national organ for the deaf and dumb; and, having got the plan well established, we design to keep up the same offer for an indefinite number of years. We freely admit that we make the offer in the interest of our paper, but it will be plainly seen that the proposition is not only a good one for the *JOURNAL*, but a better one for our subscribers, and it is made with a hope that our subscription will be largely augmented, not only during the year from April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879, but also for many succeeding years. It will be an easy task for our readers to draw the conclusion that with our subscriptions numbering 1,000 there will be a fund amounting to \$250 from which to draw for the benefit of the families or other friends of deceased subscribers. So, also, if we shall raise our subscriptions to 5,000 there will be a fund of \$1,250, and if to 10,000 there will be one of \$2,500, and in the same ratio for any number of subscribers. Should we get the three hundred subscribers, or any larger number, thus assuring the plan, on and after April 1st, 1879, we shall be prepared, in case of deaths among our subscribers, to comply with our part of the contract, in paying the stipulated amount to the heirs or legal representatives of deceased subscribers; and our readers are hereby notified that, should the proposed plan be assured by the procuring of the number of new subscribers before named, the heirs or legal representatives of old subscribers will be entitled to the same benefit as those of new subscribers. It will, therefore, be perceived that old subscribers, as well as others will find it to their interest to do all in their power to help increase the circulation of our paper. There is no humbuggery in this matter. It is simply a bargain, in plain terms, the consummation of which is as advantageous to our subscribers as to ourselves, and the terms are so explicit that even a child cannot be mistaken as to their meaning. It is confidently hoped, and may be reasonably expected that all interested in the well-being of the *JOURNAL* will do all they can to accomplish the above-named results.

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A good envelope with return request

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JOURNAL OFFICE.

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We have a fine line of bill-heads and business cards, which we shall be happy to print for customers at very low prices.

THE DUMB MAN.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE INMATES OF THE CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—To-day there appeared before the Governor's Council what Warden Chamberlain of the Charlestown State prison regards as the most remarkable case in his experience. The "dumb man" was examined in reference to a petition for a pardon that his friends have presented.

"We saw him for a minute or two last week," said Mr. Haynes of the Governor's Council to the *San* correspondent, "and the brief interview haunted me the rest of the day. We had taken up the papers of Michael O'Donnell, sentenced for the murder of a little girl. He had served ten years. We asked the warden to bring O'Donnell in. Soon after a tall man in prison dress walked in, and his appearance and manner were so strange that none of us could speak for a few minutes. We sat and looked at the man in amazement. His hair was perfectly white and soft, but there was a fixed expression on the face that was terrible. He looked like a man struck dumb with terror—like a sleep walker. There was absolutely no expression whatever on his face except that of fear. He walked like an automaton. We put a few questions to him, and he simply answered yes or no, without the change of a muscle. The sight was so painful that we sent him away, and then asked the warden about him. It seems that he was a well-to-do Irishman who lived in a town near by, and had a small piece of land. In his garden he raised vegetables and was troubled by thefts. One night he heard some one in the garden, and as he then said—for he has never spoken since of it—he fired at random into the garden to frighten the thieves away. It was so dark he could see nothing. Then he went back to his house. The next morning the body of a girl about 15 years of age was found in the garden. The charge that O'Donnell had fired killed her. He was tried, convicted, and after his sentence for life he acted like a man from whom every emotion of feeling had gone. The vacant expression came into his face, his hair turned white, and for ten years his manner has been unchanged. He does the work that he is told to like a machine, and obeys the prison regulations, but he never speaks except to answer yes or no. He is known in the prison as the dumb man. The petition for his pardon does not come from him; he did not know it until summoned before the Council, and even when informed that his chances for pardon were deemed good, his manner did not change.

It appears that a strong point made by the prosecution when he was convicted was that he saw the girl, knew who she was, and maliciously shot her; but it has lately been learned that he did not know her. It was All Hallowe'en, and there is a superstition that if a virgin places a cabbage over her door upon that night, she will marry him who first passes under the threshold. The girl went to O'Donnell's garden to get the cabbage for that purpose, had never been there before, as was alleged at the trial, as showing O'Donnell's malice, and was shot. These facts have been satisfactorily proved to the Council, and Mr. Haynes says there is no doubt but that O'Donnell's pardon will be voted.

A WAY TO HELP THE "HOME."

The plan which we have, in connection with "Our Subscribers' Mutual Auxiliary," is this: When the time arrives when we realize a comfortable compensation for our time and trouble, if there is a year without any death occurring among our subscribers, the money which would otherwise be paid to the legal heirs or assigns of a deceased subscriber, or subscribers, will be devoted to the benefit of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

We intend to make our paper a means of good for all interested in it.

The auxiliary plan, we think, is original with us.

With us it is purely disinterested—one in which our subscribers should be more interested than we, and if they will put their shoulders to the wheel there is no reason why the scheme may not be brought to a successful issue.

It seems possible, with the combined efforts of our friends all over the land, to make the circulation of the *JOURNAL* in a few years, attain to 50,000.

In that case, should a single death occur each year, there would be a legacy of \$12,500, and if there should be five deaths in a single year the heirs or assigns of each of the deceased subscribers would receive the sum of \$2,500.

We respectfully invite the attention of our readers to these facts, feeling that it will be highly advantageous to them to use all reasonable efforts to help increase our circulation.

You have nothing to lose, even if the effort proves abortive, while, if it is successful, you are certainly great gainers.

During this year we shall closely watch for the effects of our offer, which we have reason to hope will meet with very satisfactory results.

CONDENSED NEWS.

—There was a \$500,000 fire at Panama on the 6th inst.

—Germany published in 1876, 13,356 new works, and in 1877, 13,925.

—Miss Ada Sweet has been renominated for pension agent at Chicago.

—The foreign committee of the Episcopal Church wants \$140,000 for this year's work.

—Hon. John E. Leonard, congressman from Louisiana, died of yellow fever, in Havana, March 15.

—Richard Little, of Ogdensburg, is 94 years old. His father lived to be 110 and his mother reached 94 years.

—There are now complaints of depression in trade in Brussels, which seems hitherto to have escaped the epidemic.

—Barret, Landis & Co., extensive pork packers, of Shelbyville, Tenn., have failed. Liabilities \$80,000; assets, \$35,000.

—Rev. John Baer died in Baltimore on the 11th inst., in his 84th year. He was the oldest Methodist minister in the State of Maryland.

—Rigid retrenchment is the order of the day in Japan, which sets an excellent example in carefully pruning overgrown official salaries.

—The New York cigar-makers have determined to strike again; not *en masse*, but one shop at a time, and stand out till the employers come to time—which may be never.

—General Grant entertained the King of Greece, on the 13th inst., at luncheon on board the United States steamer *Vandalia*, at Athens.

—Ex-Governor McCormick, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, sailed on the 20th inst., in the steamer *France*, for Paris.

—Furness, Ash & Co., dry goods and auction commission merchants, of Philadelphia, have failed, with liabilities of from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

—Rev. A. A. Reese, D. D. Post Chaplain in the United States Army, died suddenly in Baltimore on the 7th inst. He belonged to the Methodist Church.

—The typhus fever at St. Petersburg is alarming. Many families are leaving the city. The number of fresh cases is estimated at between 300 and 400 daily.

—Commodore John Hodges Gratiot, of the United States navy, who died March 15th, was born in Vermont, but was appointed to the navy from this State June 18, 1812.

—Ten milk dealers, of New York, were recently fined \$25 each, and one \$50, for having sold adulterated milk. One was fined \$5 additional for having sold oleomargarine not stamped as such.

—Four indictments were found against Alexander Barton, Treasurer of the Fishkill Savings Bank; two for embezzling \$61,000 and two for grand larceny in taking \$8,000. Bail was taken at \$10,000.

—The British ship *Americano*, which sailed from Darien, Ga., on the 18th inst., encountered a heavy gale off the North Breakers, near Sapelo Island, and went ashore. The vessel was totally wrecked, but her cargo was saved.

—In the circuit court at Albany, before Judge Westbrook, Harriet McDonald plaintiff against Benjamin Franklin defendant, for violation of the Civil Damage act & judgment of \$1,000 was rendered.

—The strike of the London stone-masons cost the workmen \$150,000, and failed. After being out for four months, and incurring a loss of \$150,000, the miners of Longton have resumed work on the employers' terms.

—The sale of the New York Midland Railroad (ordered by the court,) which was adjourned several times because no buyer offered \$2,500,000, as required by the conditions of sale to pay the receiver's certificates, was indefinitely postponed.

—The German war vessels Elizabeth and Ariadne are now at Panama and the Medusa at Aspinwall awaiting orders to proceed to Nicaragua to demand satisfaction for the outrage committed a little over a year ago upon Mr. Eisenstuck, the German Consul at Leon.

—People in the little town of Waltham, Vt., enjoy a sort of perpetual millennium. With an area of nine square miles and a population of 249 persons, it has no town taxes, no bridges to maintain, no minister, no doctor, no church, no lawyer, no town papers, and no jail. Yet they are mostly wealthy farmers and churchgoers. All this results from living near a city that bears the religious and other expenses.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS' MUTUAL AUXILIARY.

The object of the above-named feature of our paper is to render pecuniary aid to the families and legal representatives of deceased subscribers of *THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL*, or to such other persons as said subscribers shall have designated.

Any individual deaf and dumb, or otherwise residing in the United States of America, or in Canada, who is in good health, and who pays in advance one year's subscription to *THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL* at any time in the year from the first of April to the end of March of each year, may become a member of the Mutual Auxiliary.

Upon the death of a subscriber, certified by the clergyman of the deceased, and three subscribers of *THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL*, the present proprietor and the future proprietors of *THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL* shall transmit within thirty days after the expiration of the year the sum of twenty-five cents, from each subscription received for *THE JOURNAL*, to the heirs and assigns of the deceased.

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